



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

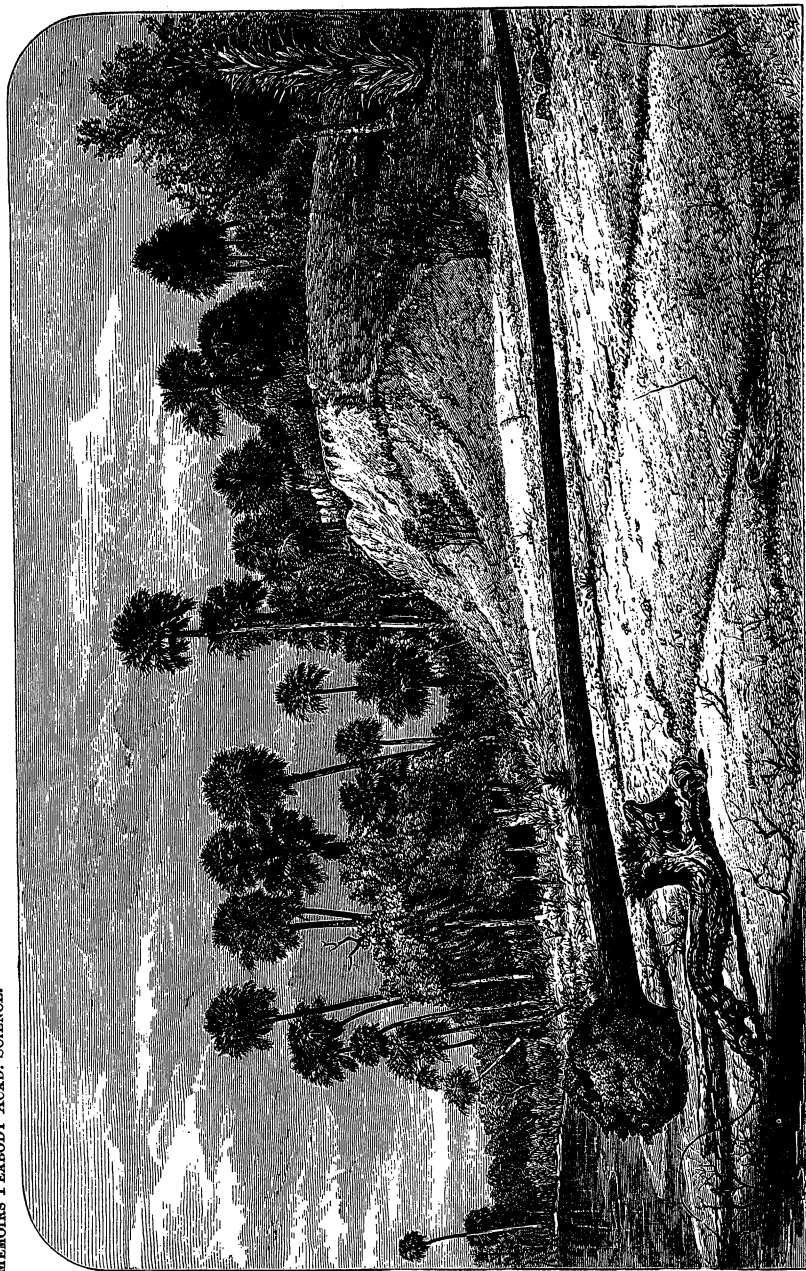
JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

During the summer, Mr. P. R. Uhler and Dr. A. S. Packard, Jr., were temporarily attached to the survey, and made collections of insects in Colorado. Dr. Packard investigated the ravages of the destructive grasshopper and other injurious insects of Colorado and Utah, with a view to the preparation of a report on the injurious insects of the Territories. He also discovered a new cave-fauna on the shores of Great Salt Lake, and investigated the Alpine insects of the Rocky Mountains.

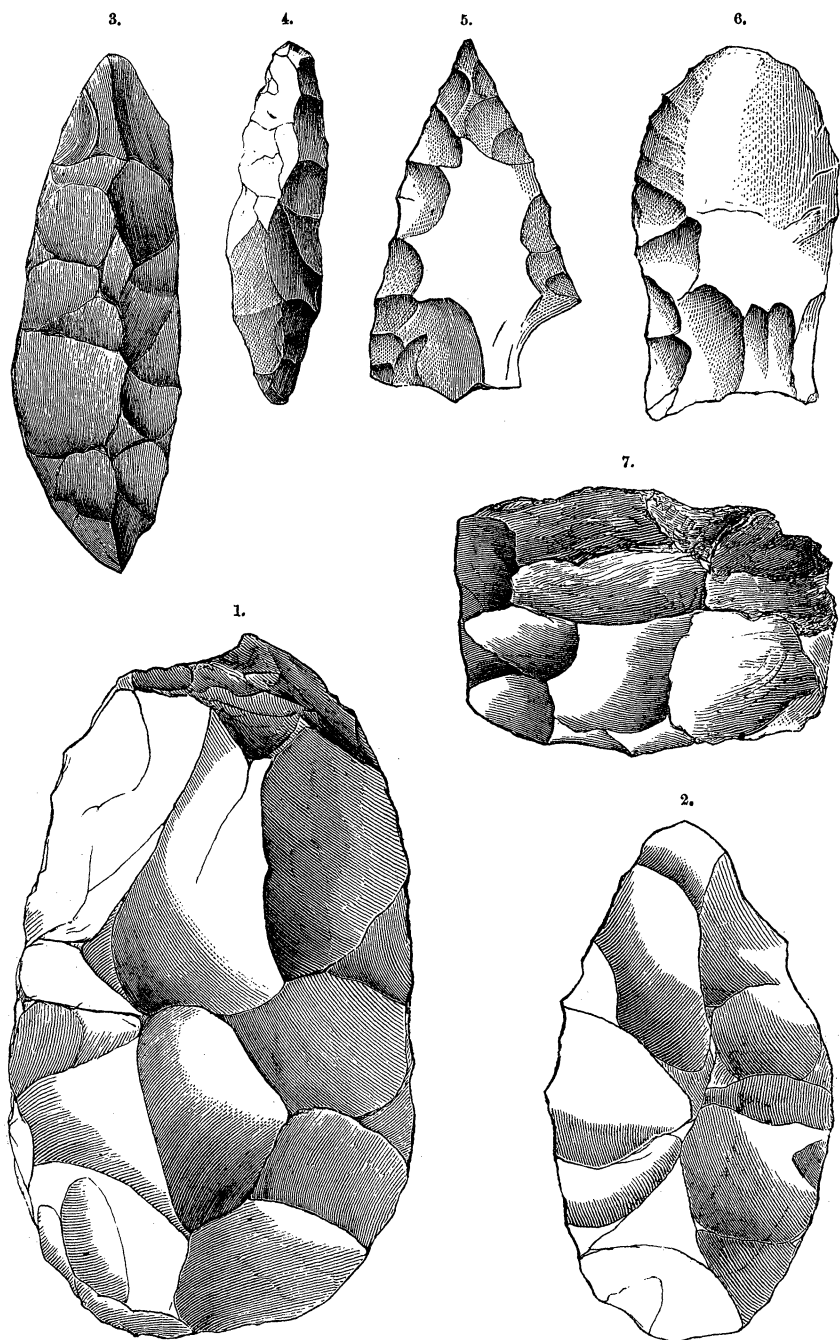
RECENT LITERATURE.

WYMAN'S FRESH-WATER SHELL-MOUNDS OF THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER, FLORIDA.¹—This very valuable contribution to our knowledge of the archæology of North America is modestly asserted by its lamented author to be "a record of what he has observed and a contribution to the knowledge of these ancient relics of a race which has long since passed away." It certainly is all this and more, although "still very incomplete,"—a fact which goes far to show how wide a field for exploration and study is open to those devoted to archæological pursuits. The memoir opens with an admirably clear sketch of the characteristic features of the St. John's River, followed by a general description of the mounds, forty-eight in number, the majority of which are found between Lake George and Lake Harney. These shell-mounds, built up exclusively of fresh-water species, are peculiar, in being formed mainly by accumulations of Ampullarias and Paludinas, with a small percentage of mussel shells (Unios), as elsewhere these heaps are entirely formed of Unios, the other shells being either very scantily represented or altogether absent. Those here described "are in almost every case built on the banks of the river, resting either on one of the ridges of sand and river mud, . . . or on land slightly raised." The accompanying plate (I.), forming the frontispiece to the memoir, illustrates the shell-mound at Old Enterprise. "From the presence of fire-places, ashes, calcined shells, charcoal, and implements, together with the bones of edible animals and occasionally those of man, found at various depths from top to bottom, and the absence of everything which might have been made by the white man, it seems certain that these mounds were the accumulations by and the dwelling-places of the earliest . . . inhabitants, during the successive stages of their formation." As bearing upon the question of the antiquity of these mounds and their various contents of human origin, Professor Wyman remarks "that the building of the

¹ *Fresh-Water Shell-Mounds of the St. John's River, Florida.* By JEFFRIES WYMAN. Memoirs of the Peabody Academy of Science. Volume I. Number 4. Salem, Mass.: Published by the Academy. December, 1875. Royal 8vo, pp. 94. With a map and nine plates.



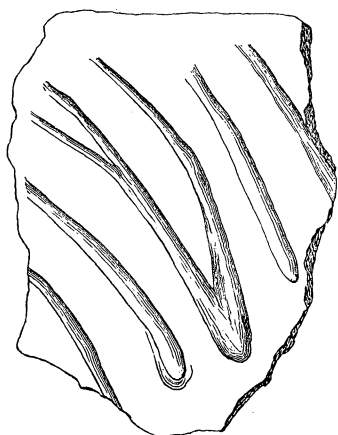
SHELL MOUND AT OLD ENTERPRISE. See p. 19.
WYMAN'S Memoir on the Fresh Water Shell Mounds of Florida.



IMPLEMENTS OF STONE.

WYMAN'S Memoir on the Fresh Water Shell Mounds of Florida.

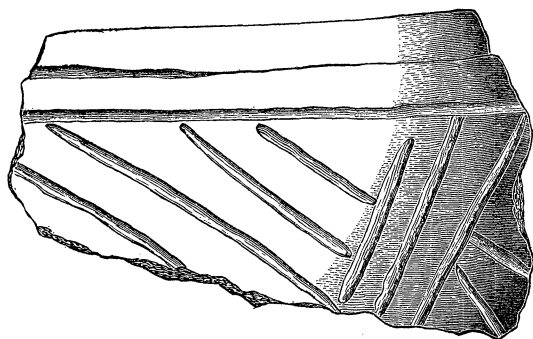
4.



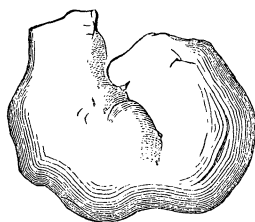
3.



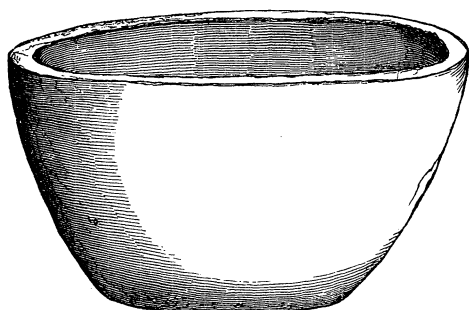
5.



6.



1.



2.



POTTERY.

WYMAN'S Memoir on the Fresh Water Shell Mounds of Florida.

mounds extended through very long periods of time and were the result of very slow accumulation, or that the shells existed formerly in much greater quantities than now." Granting the probability of the latter supposition, the former seems much the more reasonable, and every fact discovered with reference to these mounds strengthens the probability, if we must so limit it, of the great age of these traces of a perished race. It is a curious fact that stone implements "were seldom met with in making excavations in the shell-mounds," inasmuch as we associate them with all early traces of human occupancy of any locality; but some few specimens were met with, and we recognize them to be such paleolithic forms as characterize the French bone caves (see *Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ*) and even those of an earlier date, since some are mentioned by the author as "resembling somewhat the celts of the St. Acheul pattern." The figures on Plate II., especially 1, 2, and 7, are also identical in form with the rude implements from the river gravels of the Delaware Valley (New Jersey), as comparison with specimens in the Cambridge museum will show. Here again we have an undoubted indication of the antiquity of the shell-mounds, and of their pre-Indian origin. Of the pottery it is remarked that fragments "exist in the later but not in the oldest mounds." This would indicate an acquirement of the knowledge of utilizing clay for making cooking-vessels while the mounds were in course of construction, or accumulation, and certainly the specimens from the mounds figured Plate V., figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, are of the very rudest description, and less elaborate in ornamentation than much of the ware made by the Indians of the more northern and western States. Professor Wyman remarks that "a comparison of the pottery from the shell-heaps of the St. John's with that from other parts of Florida shows the important fact that they have but little similarity."

Besides descriptions of stone implements and those of bone and of shell, admirable chapters on pottery, human remains, traces of cannibalism, flattened tibias, and allied subjects, go to make up the contents of this important memoir. We have not space to allude to these in detail. Certainly no student of American archæology can do without the work, if he wishes to be well informed in this branch of the science.

MARSHALL'S NOMENCLATOR ZOÖLOGICUS.¹ — The Zoölogical and Botanical Society of Vienna published in 1873 a *Nomenclator Zoölogicus*, prepared by Count Marschall, and intended to serve as a supplement to the well-known work of Agassiz. Not having been issued by a regular publishing house, the volume is less known than it would otherwise be. It purports to include all names of genera proposed for animals between 1846 and 1868, besides a few which were overlooked in the work

¹ *Nomenclator Zoölogicus*: continens nomina systematica generum animalium tam viventium quam fossilium, secundum ordinem alphabeticum disposita sub auspiciis et sumptibus C. R. Societatis Zoölogico-Botanicæ, conscriptus a comite AUGUSTO DE MARSHALL. 8vo, pp. vi. 482. Vindobonæ. 1873.